THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors The Ree B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth St SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION County of Douglas | ss

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany, does solemnly swear that the actual dreulation of THEDARY BEE for the week ending Oct. 4, 1890, was as fol-
 Morrelay
 Sept 20
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 Tuesday
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 Wed reading
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Average...... 21,053 Fwom to before me and subscribed in re-presence t ms4 may of October, A. D., 1800. [SELL] N. P. PERL Notary Public, tate of Nebraska, (Section of Douglas, 1886. George B. T.

George B. Tzschuk, being duly swom, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual average
daily electricion of The Bailey Bree for the
month of September, 1889, 18.710 copies; for
October, ISS, 18.925 copies; for November, ISS,
19.310 copies; for December, 1890, 20.048 copies;
for January, 1890, 19.556 copies; for February,
1890, 19.561 copies; for March, 1890, 20.515 copies;
for April, 1891, 20.534 copies; for May, 1800, 20.18
copies; for June, 1800, 20.201 copies; for Juny,
180, 20.62 copies; for Aggust, 1890, 2.750 copies
Ground B. Tzschuck.
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in ray Sworn to before me, and subscribed in ray presence, this 10th day of September, A. D. N. P. Fritt, Notary Public

A LONG pull and a stendy pull by th business interests of Nebraska during the coming four weeks will effectually banish the clouds of doubt that not check the onward march of the state.

THE determination of the authorities to rigorously enfore the health law is commendable. The doctors who refuse to report must be made to understand that the law is superior to professional ethics. It is due to the public that cases of contagious disease be promptly made known, so that proper and necessary precautions be taken to prevent its spread.

THE high court of Dublin may prejudice the cases of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien by refusing the change of venue which has been asked and pleaded for in vain, but will not some prejudice attach the law and order meeting is a matter of to the cause of the crown because of the refusal? Irish arrests and trials have been very common over there of late years, and they occupy a large share of public interest the world over. England's complaints against the Irish cause will gain nothing by unfairness.

DURING the past nine months thirtyseven hundred and eighty-two miles of done in the states bordering on the Mississippi, north and south, and in the new northwestern states. The total for 1889 was fifty-two hundred miles of new road. The closing months of the year are usually the most active in railroad construction, and it is safe to predict that the total for 1890 will exceed that of 1889.

THE magnificent opening rally of the campaign in Omaha disposes of the ridiculous stories that the republicans of Omaha and Douglas county were "sulking in their tents." These campaign yarns were industriously circulated by the democrats. The result shows that the republicans of the metropolis of the state are not only united and actively at work, but will demonstrate at the ballot box their unswerving allegiance to the principles and ticket of the party.

AFTER resting in peace for a century, the memory of Ben Franklin's benefices is revived by litigation instituted by his descendants. Poor Richard willed five thousand dollars each to Boston and Philadelphia as a fund to assist boys in learning trades. The Boston fund now amounts to three hundred thousand dolhars and that in Philadelphia to one hundred thousand. Albert D. Bache, a great grandson of Franklin, backed by nearly one hundred heirs, has begun suit for the recovery of the money. The petition of the heirs sets forth that the provisions of the codicil of the will are void and in violation of law, and that it is practically impossible to carry out the purpose contemplated by Franklin. This is one of the many instances going to prove that where there is a will worth the effort, there will be found an heir willing to attack it.

THE BEE is in receipt of the first number of the Labor World, the publication of which excited considerable attention in the United Kingdom and the United States during the past two weeks. Few papers devoted to the interests of the industrial classes begin life under more promising auspices, because its editor and proprietor is a manknown wherever the English language is spoken. Michael Davitt needs no introduction to the toilers of the world. He has served his apprenticeship in the work shop as well as on the farm, and has suffered for his zeal and devotion in the cause of the oppressed. It may be said that the best years of his life have been given to the work of leading his fellow countrymen from the bondage of landlordism, and in prosecuting the great issue of land reform in both Great Britain and Ireland, he has endeared himself not only to the toilers of those countries, but is recognized as one of the great forces in modern industrial thought and action. A world wide experience, coupled with courage and sincerity, the father of the land lengue will doubtless increase, as an editor and publisher, his many splendid triumphs in the field and farm. The great army of labor the world over is to be congratulated on securing weekly the advice, encouragement or criticism of a leader who has been tested in the crucible of experience and found pure coin.

THE DEVIL BLUSHED.

About three or four years ago we heard Mr. Hosewater, editor of THE BEE, the Napoleon of the rum power in Nebraska, make a speech in a law and order meeting in Omnaha In the begrinning of his address he was discourteous enough to a large number present to go out of his way to attack prohinition. He used the already stale argument for high license, saying that it brought so much money into the school fund. He said that the saloens of this city had brought is during the last year \$150,000 for school purposes. About a half an hour afterwards, in his address in denouncing lawtenness and demanding the enforcement of law, in the midst of his excitement be exclaimed: "Why, the saloons of this city cost the county last year in criminal expenses a half-million of dollars!" The probibitionists present cheered most lustily. Mr. Rosewater saw that he had unintentionally made a truthful admission. He was decidedly settled. So as a drowning man grasps at a straw, he tried to explain that it was all due to the fact of the existence of a "few law less saloons." But what saloon is not lawiess! The crimes to which he referred as costing the county so much were committed by men under the in fluence of liquor bought in regular licensed and so-called respectable saloons, and not in the low doggeries running without license. So, by accident is his excitement, Rosewater for once told the truth about the cost of saloons and the loss to the county through them. "Tell the truth and shame the devil." Doubtless the devil, the father of lies, was shamed until he biushed behind his cars at this blundering admission of the truth by one of the most trusted and cunning employer of the ram power.

We reproduce the above from the Midland, the organ of the United Presbyterian church as a fair specimen of the reckless misrepresentation indulged in by intemperate prohibitionists. In this instance, the editor is a minister of the gospel that ranks malicious lying among the most unpardonable of sins. Must men and women who preach prohibition as the salvation of mankind stultify themselves and slander their neighbors and fellow.citizens in order to make converts to their cause? What right has any man who claims to be a Christian and a gentleman to stigmatize those who differ with him on a purely political issue as employes of the rum power and tools of the devil?

What were the facts about that memor able speech before the law and order leigue? When the high license law went into effect in 1881 the liquor dealers in Omaha rebelled against the thousand dollar license and other provisions of the law, which they claimed worked a great hardship upon them. TEE BEE planted itsel squarely in favor of the enforcement of the lawand the editor of THE BEE grappled with the rum power and joined hands with the lawabiding citizens, in cluding the leading ministers, who then favored high license. What he said at record. From that day to this nobody has classed him among lunatics or idiots and he certainly could not have used the language imputed to him unless he had been demented.

During the whole year of 1882 the expeases of criminal prosecutions of saloon keepers in Douglas county amonted to just five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, and the ennew railroad were completed in thirty- tire running expenses of the county in nine states. The bulk of this work was 1881, including cost of criminal courts, same, building bridges, grading roads, public improvements generally, and the salaries of all county officials and interest on county debt amounted to an aggregate of \$150,851.48.

Does it stand to reason that the editor of THE BEE who has always been reasonably well informed about the management and finances of ourcity and county affairs would have exhibited such inexcusable recklessness as to publicly declare that the saloons of Omaha cost this county half a million dollars in criminal expenses during the previous year, meaning the year 1881?

What will the father of lies, the devil. say to the reverend editor of the Midland, in view of this startling discrepancy between the trut hand his wild asser tions. Insteadof "threeor four" yearsago the Rosewater speech was made nine years ago; instead of five hundred thousand dollars it was five hundred dollars.

But the reverend prohibition advocate is only doing what all the imported colone's, majors and iron-jawed females have been doing during this whole season-villifying and abusing those who dare to differ with them and making assertions that would have caused the devil to turn carmine with shame and

EVOLUTION OF THE UNDERTAKER. convention of the International Funeral Directors association is embalmed in current history. Numerically and intellectually it was a success. Its deliberations were marked with impressive decorum. The sordid affairs of the world were matters of secondary consideration. The one great object in view was to lift the profession from the slough of despend and enoble it as the last but not the least of all. So firmly was this honorable aim kept in sight that the veterans of the cooling board who sought a return to the simplicity of the fathers were promptly and handsomely laid

The spirit of progress is notably prominent among the funeral directors of today. The fathers and forefathers were content to plod their weary, woful way as plain undertakers. Only in the last extremity was their acquaintance sought. Yet they possessed a tender sympathy for humanity, and displayed a touching anxiety for the condition of the afflicted. The business was under a shroud, so to speak, but the rising generation cast it aside. With reckless courage they battered down social barriers and pushed to the front, not as common undertakers, but under the ele-

vating title of funeral directors. This was the first great stride under the law of spectral evolution. The moment the progressive members emerged from the cadaverous gloom of undertaking into the bright sunlight of funeral directing, the profession secured a conspicuous place in the economies of nature. Where formerly their services were sparingly sought, they are now indispensible. So general is this fact recognized that when a member is called to a home, be it the abole of affluence or the cottage of the poor, he hangs his banner on the outside door as a symbol

of benign favor. From the humble level of the undertaker, the funeral director has leaped to a plane of distinction, become the petted marshal of processions

and the comforter of the afflicted. As might have been expected, the convention, from its commanding posttion, treated with silest contempt the opposition of the ministers to the onward march of the modern funeral. What would life be to the director without an impressive following? To lead the melancholy hosts with stately mein of tanks of tears through prominent streets, s an honor to which few mortals aspire, and those who reach the eminence, by courage and perseverance, are not to be

gravely sacrificed to sentiment. The evolution of the profession is positive and permanent. Gauged by the progress of the past, we may confidently look for greater strides in the future. Not alone as builders of cities have the directors achieved greatness, but as artists of fashion and moulders of form they are unapproachable. Of the millions of patrons, we have yet to hear of one who has reproached them with negligence, or charged them with incompetency. The knight of the casket is marching proudly toward his glorious destiny.

A FAIR ELECTION. The republican party has always favored fair and free elections, A free ballot and an honest count has been one of its cardinal principals. As an exponent of true republicanism THE BEE desires to place the pending election above suspicion of trickery, dishonesty or fraud. We therefore urge the county commissioners to exercise the broadest impartiality in the selection of the officers of election for the various wards and precincts of the city and county. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the coming election the roll of citizens from which the judges and clerks of election are to be chosen, should be made up of our most reputable and responsible citizens.

The ward bummer and political heele should be given a wide berth. No man should be made a clerk of election who is not a rapid and legible penman. No man should be placed on the board who is disposed to be boistrous, quarrelsome, or intemperate. All parties should have fair representation. The BEE goes even further than that. While the prohibitionists in Douglas county will pell less than twenty per cent of the entire vote, we recognize the propriety of placing one prohibitionist on the election board in each voting precinct. More than this prohibitionists have no right toask, and with this concession they ought to be content.

AN INTER-CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY. There will meet in Washington during the present month commissioners represeating the United States, Mexico and countries of South America to decide upon the preliminary work for the survey of the most practicable route for an inter-continental railway. The commissioners for the United States have been appointed, and Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia have selected their representatives. The assurances received at the state department warrant the expectation that a majority of the powers represented in the Pan-American congress will participate in this conference, and no doubt is enter tained of satisfactory results.

This project was strongly recommended by the congress of American nations held in Washington early in the present year, and it has since grown in favor both in this country and the countries of South America most directly interested. Our minister to Bolivia, in late report to the state department, wrote enthusiastically of the reception the proposed enterprise had received in that country. He said that one of the drawbacks to trade with South American countries is the cost of transporting goods from the ports of both oceans to the interior of the continent, where, for the most part, are to be found the centers of the mining and agricultural population. Under existing conditions supplies for these districts must be carried from the coast by pack trains for a distance of from one hundred to eight hundred miles, and at great expense. The impetus given to South America and to South American investments, as the resuit of the international American conference, means a largely augmented population in the mining and agricultural centers, and a consequent increased demand for supplies. With an international railway passing through the interior of the continent, wrote the min ister, this demand can be met by the United States as against the world. Once connected by rail with the country south of the isthmus, the United States will became the objective point of the South American merchant and tourist. It is not doubted that the people of South America would prefer to trade with the United States if they can do so on equal terms with those offered by other countries. The testimony is that they hail with satisfaction every proposition that tends to that result, and hence it is that the recommendation for an international railway is regarded with especial favor. The result of this interest is already apparent in the projection of new lines

and broad schemes of improvement. This comprehensive scheme of a great cailway connecting the continents of North and South America is believed by those who have given the matter careful study to be entirely practicable, although there are enormous obstacles to be overcome and vast capital would be required to complete the work. But the question of practicabillity, except as to what would be the first section of such a rallway-a line from Mexico to Panama-and the character and extent of the engineering difficulties to be overcome, can only be definitely and accurately known from a general survey, and to provide for this s the object of the conference soon to be held in Washington, each government represented in which will meet its proportionate share of the expense of a surrey. This will be a work of time, probably consuming two or three years, and if it should result in finding an available route for an inter-continental trunk railway, there can be no doubt that the capital necessary to construct it would be forthcoming. The project is one of such

imposing magnitude that it is not sur-

prising thereshould bedoubts as to the sincerity of the proposal, but it is in harmony with the progressive and conquering spirit of the age, and energy and en-terprise will ot be wanting to carry it to successful accomplishment if nature has not placed insurmountable obstacles in the way. NORNAL SCHOOL FOR OMAHA.

We prist in another column the full report of the special committee of the board of education regarding the feasibility, legality and expense of establishing a normal department for the schools of Omaha.

The committee believe that such a department can be successfully conducted in connection with the city school system, that its establishment would be legal, for which they have the authority of the attorney of the board, and that the expense need not be large. It may be suggested that if the city provide the neces sary building and appointments the state might very properly supply the instructors, and doubtless there would be little difficulty in obtaining from the legislature an appropriation for this purpose. If this were done the question of expense to our citizens would be very greatly simplified.

There is nothing new in the character of this project. As the committee says normal schools exist in many cities of the country, and they have been found so important an adjunct to the prosperity of the schools that when once established they become permanent. That their value and usefulness has received extended and uniform demonstration ought to be a sufficient argument for those having charge of the educational interests of Omaha. It is not an innovation that is sought, but the institution here of a well-tried system, the merits of which are attested by scores of examples and years of experience. It is desirable that our public school

teachers shall be obtained, as far as possible, from among those who have passed throughour schools. The policy of protection to home industry is in this particular at least eminently sound and wise. It is an incentive and stimulus to effort with those who are ambitious to enter the educational field, and its tendency must be to infuse into the schools greater zeal and earnestness. There is no good reason why the graduates of the high school who wish to become teachers should be compelled to go away from home to secure the required normal instruction, and there are some who might become shining tights in our schools who arounable to comply with this necessity. As to the plan for a department of theory and practice presented by the committee, it is presumed that it was prepared from a careful study and comparison of the systems of other cities and embraces all that the committee believed to be pest in these systems as applicable to Omaha. The board of education will of course give the plan thorough consideration. This subject is a most interesting and important one or its relations to our schools, and should receive from those having their welfare in charge thoughtful and careful attention. All interested in the question are referred to the report of the committee.

AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE. Recent advices state that there is a growing interest in Great Britain on the question of using Indian corn for humanfood. At the fairs of the present year invarious British citiescorn grown in the United States has been put on exhibition in very attractive ways, and novel projects have been got up to secure its introduction as an article of diet for the use of the British people. Alate London dispatch says there can be no doubt that if the efforts now being made to promote the consumption of Indian corn in Great Britain are successful, a new and profitable market for this crop of the United States will be established, to the material advantage of American corn raisers.

A very good account is given of the work done by Mr. Charles J. Murphy, representing the corn interests of Nebraska at the Edinburg exposition of this year. Mr. Murphydid excellent service at the Paris exposition, under conditions not the most favorable, in introducing the claims of Indian corn to the attention of European visitors, and the experience there obtained enabled him, it would seem, to do much more at Edinburgh. Not only did he display before the multitudes at the exhibition, says the account, the verdant stalks as they grewin American soil; not only did he give lectures for the edification of his hearers; not only did he display the corn on the cob and the corn meal from the mill; not only did he tell of the hundred ways in which it may be prepared for the table, but he also cooked the food in the presence of the publicin a great variety of methods, and served it, at nominal prices, to all visitors who could be induced to try any of its preparations. All this, it can easily be understood, was a revelation and a wonder to the great majority of the people, few of whom had previously any knowledge of the value of corn as food, while fewer still had ever before tasted any of the preparations of it.

The introduction of corn to the tables of Europeans will doubtless proceed slowly, and it is very likely to find acceptance more rapidly with the better than the poorer classes. Among the latter the prejudice against corn as a diet for human beings is so strong that they prefer to it the poorest wheat or rye bread. But once the better classes begin to extensively use it for its wholesome, nutrious and palatable qualities its progress in general use will be rapid. Meantime the question is pertinent whether corn is as freely and generally used on the tables of our own people as it should be. While we are urging it it should be. While we are urging it the let and was promptly accepted. The re upon the attention of the people of mains of the departed ones were soon after Europe as a nourishing, palatable and purchaser. cheap food would it not be well to urge its larger use among ourselves? It is probable there are nearly as many people in the United States who do not use corn at their tables as there are in England and Scotland, so that if corn were of universal use here as human food we should have little need at present to

Some of the principals in the Brook-

go abroad to find a market for the pro-

lyn schools have decided that several of Longfellow's poems are improper, and hence they have asked that the reading of his works in the public schools be interdicted by the board of education. The conclusion reached by these purity crasaders has astonished the most careful readers and students of Longfellow's works. Up to the present time the wish of these crusaders has not been compiled with. "Building the Ship" is the poem most complained of the one most objectionable, entirely unfit to "reach the ears of their youtnful charges," and the following stanza, which describes the launching of the ship, as the more ob-

She starts—she mores—she seems to feel The thrill of life along her keel, And, spurning with her foot the ground, With one exulting, joyous bound, Sheleaps into the ocean's arms.

ectionable of the peem:

What apitylt is that the prudish principals of the Brooklyn schools were no born with wings. They might have been translated to heaven like Enoch and Elijah before they had shuffled off their mortal coil.

THE Pullman company struggles painfully to break the effect of the decision of the supreme court of Minnesota. The courtaffirms the power of the state railroad commissioners to compel the closing of the upper berths of sleeping cars when not occupied The decision will be hailed with joy by the traveling publie, which has protested against the pettytyranny of the slepping car monopolies in vain. The time is rapidly approaching when travelers will secure all the comforts and conveniences possible without buying the car and paying the salary of the porter.

THE man who sells the scales and pays the freight. Jones of Binghamton, has announced himself as candidate for the office of governor of New York. Jones of Binghamton knows that advertising pays; he is a specialist in that line, and an acknowledged success. It is doubtful, however, if he is successful in his political ambitions this fall.

THE New York law prohibiting the sale of tobaccoin any form to minors went into effect September 1. A notable

increase in sales was the natural result NEW YORK no longer points wit pride to Cleopatra's Needle. It is rapidly crumbling to dust, despiteall efforts

to protect it from the elements.

The Position of the Lineman. New York Times. Whateverelse the inquest into the death of Kopp may show, it has already shown that the business of a lineman is terribly dangerous. Since the introduction of wires for electric lighting it has not been safe to handle wires strung on the same poles with these unless the man so eruployed was insulated. This is, of course, an urgent reason why all such wires should go underground. But it is also a reason why linemen should be more fully protected, and why they should be made to understand the necessity of greater precaution than they employ. While Kopp was hanging and dying, an electricism by using issulating gloves was able to reach him in safety. If Kopp had employed the same safeguards, he would be nive now. If the companies concerned provide their men with these appliances and insist upon the use of them, they will relieve themselves of a heavy

The strangest part of the matter is that responsibility. If that were done, what now there is a mortgage similar to the one forged. often seems to be manslaughter would be come salcide.

HERE AND THERE.

Hon, John L. Webster has become pretty well known as a debater in opposition to the prohibitory amendment. He is in almost daily receipt of challenges from prohibition speakers. The other day a superamuated specimen of humanity blew into his office. The visitor wores faded, long-tailed coat whiskers to match, a ramshackle tile and a weather-beaten carpet-bag, which apparently had done service in the prohibition campaign in lowa in 1883.

"Are you John L. Webster!" asked the old crusader, as he dropped the hand-bag on the "1 am."

"I want you, Mr. Webster, to enter into prohibition discussion with me." "Where?" queried the law yer.

"Well, sir, commencing at South Omaha and thence out over the state for the rest of the campaign."

"I'll have to decline," said Mr. Webster "for my time is all taken up for the rest of the campaign, and I do not believe that anybody could be found to enter into such a discussion with you."

This seemed to stun the old warrior, but he soon recovered his breath and burst out with: "I must find somebody for I am just biling over on this thing."

"Well, sir," said Mr. Webster, "I guess you will have to bile." At this the old man picked up his hand bag and silently walked out.

It is said that the Union Pacific railway spends \$1,000,000 a month in the purchase of supplies. This involves an immense amount of work as a matter of course. The purchasingdepartment is one of the most important adjuncts of the road. All supplies when received must be inspected, approved or refected, accounts audited and pryment male. Take the one item of steel rails-over 60,000 tons of seventy-pound rails have recently been purchased by the roid, to say nothing of the millions of ties purchased annually. The average life of a steel rail is six years on track used the most, while on lines carrying an ordinary traffic, steel rails have been known to endure fifteen years of constant use. Iron rails on first class roads are fast becoming a thing of the past.

Last evening three lawvers were discussperiences with human beasts, and the story e of them told of a citizen of Ornaha ma be beyond belief, but it is vouched for as the absolute truth. The man had years ago buried in Prespect Hill cometery a wife and two children in a beautiful spot near the resting places of members of Omaha first families. The lot was of ample propor-tions, but had been neglected by the owner, and its dilapidated appearance attracted the attention of a grocer of this city, who made the chance remark that he would like to perchase it and have it put in condition befitting its surroundings. It was a disgrace to the owner and a reproach upon the cometery. The owner was looked up, but he expressed no inclination to spend a dollar toward claiming the sunken graves, the tumble down fence, or cutting the weeds that had choked the blue grass and clover, had choked the blue grass and clover. Finally the grocer offered him \$100 cash for exhamed and the vacant lot deeded to the purchaser. Another lot in Forest Lawn cometery was purchased for \$10, one grave dugand the three exhumed bolies deposited therein. Thus the heartless husband and father cleared up \$90 cash by the deal. I would give his name, but I fear if did he would be tarred and feathered, as he so richly deserves to be. Some who read this will say that a just

retribution will surely overtake a man on illy of such an outrage. The strange part of the story is that a few weeks after the groom purchased the Prespect Hill lot he met an as-cidental death, while the man who sorichly merited such a fate is alive, well and apparently prosperous in business.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Mrs. Mohr Sues the Saloankeeper Who Sold Her Murderous Husband Liquor.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF FORGERY.

State Meeting of School Superintendents-Thinks the Lawrers Dishonest-A Rich Woman Starves to Death.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4 .- [Special to Time

Brg.] -Another interesting incident result-

ing from the attempted murder of Mrs. Julia Mohr by her intoxicated husband, Henry, has developed. Mrs. Mohr demands \$5,000 damages of John Bauer, the salouke oper at 915 Ostreet, whom she claims sold the liquor to her husband that caused his drunkenness and temporary insanity. Mrs. Mohr, in her petition, alleges that on August 26, the day of the attempted murder, Bauer and his bartender sold Mohr sufficient liquor to make him intexicated, and continued to sell liquor to him after he was in that condition. By reason of his drunken condition Mrs. Mohr alleges Henry made the deadly assault upon her with a revolver after returning home, and one of the bullets fired took effect in her body, inflicting a dangerous annet. painful wound that for while threatened to prove fatal. On account of the pain and anguish resulting she demands 2.500 darrages from Bauer and his bondsmen, Charles T. Boggs and Nelson C. Brock. The petition is divided into two causes of action and the above demand is made in the first. In the second cause Mrs. Mohr cites the fact that her husband as the result of his intoxication from the liquor bought from Bauer is lying in jail awaiting sentence to the penitentiary for the crime of assault with intent to commit great bodily harm, of which he has been convicted. She says that she and her two minor children are dependent upon Mohr for their daily bread, and that now they are deprived of his earnings, which amounted to \$1,000 annually. Therefore sheasks for \$2,500 on this account in addition to the other \$2,500 demanded from Bauer and his bondsmen. The attorney for the lady has made a strong presentation of her claims. A BOLD PORGERY.

A bold and mysterious forgery has come to light in the First National bank of this city, but the efficers are mystified as to who per-petrated it. The finger of suspicion is pointed toward John J. Fuller, the dapper dude and

clever peaman formerly in the employ of J H. McMartry, who could reproduce Mac's name in such a manner that he couldn't tel whether he wrote it himself or not. Fuller is at present in the penitentiary for forgery. The case in point involves the forgery of six different names, all well known Lincoln citzens, and shows a perfect knowledge of the various men and their business although the forgery occurred at Kansas City. Yesternlay the First National bank received for collection from a correspondent at Kansas City a note and mortgage for \$100. It

was signed with the name of Ed. L. Scott witnessed before Frank R. Waters, notary public, by J. H. McBride, and also bere the nignatures of O. C. Bell, county clerk and J. H. Fawell, register of deeds. The not was endorsed by C. L. Hall, to whom it had been made payable. The officials of the bank, not knowing E. L. Scott, called on Mr. Hall for information concerning him. Hall looked in astonishment at the paper bearing his endorsement and declared that he had not disposed of any netes, and on scrutinizing his own signature which appeared, pronounced it a forgery.

Mr. Scott was seen and he likewise pro

nounced his apparent signature a forgery, Further investigation developed the fact that the signatures of the notary, the witnesses, the county clerk and the deputy register were also forged, and that Waters' notarial the supposed forger document, was previous to his arrest engaged in the abstract business here and was a resident of Kanas City prior to and following that event. He had access to the records of the to his county here and could therefore have copied the original mortgage from those ponderous tomes. J. H. Hatch, a well known ab-stractor, expresses the belief that the writing

in the body of the mortgage is that of Ful ler, partially disguised. SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET. The state association of school superintend ents and principals has been in session today in the parlors of the Windser hotel. dent Corbett of York was in the chair. The first discussion of interest was that of evarawritten examinations or reviews were de eidedly the best methods of the much talked of bill in the legislature

favoring uniformity in text committee of four was appointed, consisting of Principal Austin of Lincoln, Superintendent Grinstead of Fremont, Superintendent Manlux of Hastings and Superintendent ing a resolution. They presented one to the following effect:

"Resolved. That we do not believe it wise that the state should undertake the publication of school books or provide them by con ty. That we should favor a law allowing boards of education to buy and furnish free to pupils the text books used."
This was unanimously passed.

An interesting paper on "What Snould a Superintendent do for His People!" was then read by Superintendent Hussey of

The following were present: President Corbett, York; Superintendent N.F. Daum, Red Cloud; State Superintendent Lane, County Superintendent McCluskey, W. W. W. Jones, Lincoln: Superintendent Rake-straw, Nebrasla City; ex-Superintendent Hartley, Lincoln; Mr. Fitzpatick, Leaventrice; Superintendent Hussey, Amora; Su-perintendent Gardner, Wymore; Superin-tendent Hernberger, Norfelk; Superin-tendent Monlax, Hastings; Superintentendent Moninx, Hastings; Superintendent Skinner, Crote; Superintendent Grinstead, Fremont: Chancellor Bessey, atate university; Professor Austia, Lincoln high school; President Clemmons, normal school, Fremont; Superintendent Hart, McCook; Superintendent Kellar, Fullerton; Superintendent Jones, Lincoln; F. B. Ginn, Oaktool superintendent Jones, Lincoln; F. B. Ginn, Oakeland, Cal.; Ellizabeth H. Bowen, Cora B. Hardy, Jennie Hord, Abbie P. Tiffany, Lincoln, and Edith Martin, principal Harrington school Beatrice. THINKS THE LAWYERS DISHONEST.

George Rusmusson, the defendant in a divorce suit, has filed an affidavit in the dis his wife's attorneys. August 1 he was ordered to pay into court for the benefit of his wife \$50 as attorney's fee, and also the his wife \$50 as attorney's feet, and also the further sumof \$30 on July 15, 1800, and \$30 or the 15th day of each and every month there after until said cause could be heard. Tha he has already paid into court the sum of \$140; that in addition thereto he has been put to great expense in defending such action; that he is a farmer of small and it is impossible for him to pay further money into court on said orders in conversation with his wife yesterday he learned from her that she had received only 62 and he affirms that his wife's lawyer have retained the money.

OMABA ENTERPRISE. The Max Meyer & Bre. company of Omaha have filed articles of incorporation with Sec retary Cowdery. The capital stock is fixed at \$.0,000. The general nature of the busi-ness to be transacted is to be the buying and selling of diamonds, clocks, watches, jewelry pianos, organs and other nusical instruments. as well as carry on a general merchandise business. The incorporators are Max Meyer Adolph Meyer, Moritz Meyer, Max J. Bachr

mon Fisher. The South Omaha electric light, heat and power company has filed ameaded articles of acomposation with the secretary of stateso as to allow any other persons to purchase stock who may so wish. The capital stock has been increased to \$100,000.

The commercial security han and trust company of Omaha announced today to Secretary of State Cowdery their intention of commencing to do business. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000. Omaha mercantile company has

iounced its intention to carry on the bust ness of a concernion. The capital stock is 15,000 Joseph K. Reid, Frank Heller and J. W. Westare the incorporators, and they announce ther object of carrying on a general merchandese susiness and deal in real

SHE STARVED TO DEATH. The May will case drugged through the ea-The May will can drugged through the eatire day again in the county court. Mrs. E.
J. Hayford, the first witness, testified that in
the last illness of Mrs. May that lady refused
to eat food, although the physician assured
her she would recover it she would only take
nourishment. So, although Mrs. Msy was
worth \$40,000, she literally starved to death.
Mrs. W. E. Cartettold about the manner in
which the deceased before her death in susted
nerrequally on taking about Taylors. perpetually on taiking about Taylor's sions in Africa, showing hat she had partially insane on the subject. To these missions she willed the bulk of her fortune.

ROWDY TON LOWRY. One of the bloodiest assaults that has occurred in Lincoln for some time happened last evening in the saloon on N street known as the "Two Charlies." The assemant was Tom Lowry, a muscular giant, and the man who suffered the force of his cruel blows was his own brother, a merepigmy of a man. I appears that Torngot eagry with his brother George at some business transaction and after cursing the little fellow until the blood of the bystanders was chilled, he proceed to administer a terrible beating. George was knocked to the floor like an ox, his body being limp and his tongue lolling from his mouth. The dustardly assault has created universal condermation, but as Tom Lowry is a muscular fellow every newspaper manuincoln is afraid to publish the dastardly as sault.

ODDS ANDENDS M. M. Catlin found John Wall'shorse in his comfield last evening and refused to give him upuntil reparation was made. A figh ensued in which Wall gave Catin a Lerrida beating. Atmidnight Wall was acrested and this morning was fixed \$10 and costs John Jones will go back to the county |all for fifteen days for stealing clothes from a

Frank E. Handy was sued by Sol Opper neimer today for not paying a bill for cigars amounting to \$6.30. Handy acknowledged the bill but got out of paying it by appearing is open court and claiming that he was 'an infant, being under twenty-one years of age, and therefore not responsible for this debt. Handy claims to be worth \$50,000.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Hastings Nebrasican. The democrats will vote their own ticket and leave the independents in the lurch. You can beton that.

Will Be a Rear Fire.

Republican artitlery echoes all along the line, and will continue pouring shot into the ranks of the energy until the polls close.

Almost Rank Enough. Exeter Enterprise.

"Whew," said Farmer Jones, on coming home one night after the boys had killed a skunk under the sitting room. "What smells sol" Upon being informed the old man went wearily to bed, merely remarking, "Ithought it might be McKeighan's record."

No Accounting for Politics. Kearney Journal-Enterprise.

Some of the men who are now such great admirers of Jim Boyd for governor, a few years ago were giving him "Hall Columbia" for keeping his son-in-law, Ellis L. Beerbower, a rank republican, in the United States marshalship during so great apart of Cleveland's administration.

Mr. Wooster All Right. Grand Island Independent.
Charles Wooster of Merrick county is

preaching some sound alliance destrine to the people through the columns of THE OMAHA Mr. Wooster appears to be able to grasp the correct idea in regard to the true nission of the farmers' alliance, as an organimition for the protection of the material interests of the farming class, and he appears to have a tolerably correct idea, too, in regard to the selfish aims of Burrows and company, who seek to use the organization contrary to the letter and spirit of its fundamental law, to further their own selfish ends and petty political ambition. Wooster appears to be able to recognize a hypocrite, too, at sight.

Figure Up the Losses.

The Sun does not believe that is the air and purpose of the alliance movement to elect democrats to congress or to turn over to them the control of the state government. yethat is a probability that confronts every independent voter who breaks loose from republican moorings. And when that result is brought about, what has the independent movement gained? Nothing. On the contrary it has lost everything that it hoped to gain. What will be the gain to the farmers of Nebraska if Jim Boyd is elected governor, or if Bryan, Thompson and Mckeighan are elected to congress ! Or rather-what will be the loss!

It is not that the people have no graevances they have. The question is simply, who can best redress them! No person looks for redress from the democratic party. It is not built that way. It never reformed anything and It never will.

> Ireland's Brand of Justice. St. Louis Post-Dipatch.

The scandalous circumstance that a judge ersonally inimical to two of the defendants s sitting in the trial of the cases against the Irish nationalists at Tipperary is sufficient indication of the sort of justice that will be meted out by the court The British government evidently does not propose to run any risks of a failure of prosecution in Irish

few weeks in making up for lost time by de-livering stamp campaign speeches with the rapidity of a gatting gun.

Firing Campaign Guns.

Members of congress will spend the next

INSPIRATION. Thomas S. Collier in Youth's Companion. arrow and steep the pathway we must tread. And even then the crown may be of them. Which all the years there after must be borne, 'ill slence numbers us among the dead lard must be toll to win this bitter bre-

And through the clear flash of the radiant Office the clouds, with edges tempest-forn, Rise in dense gloom, by disappointment led.

Yet is not all this strife a better gift. Thus a indexs wanderings through smallt days!
Does not each upward struggle serve to lift
The soul to where God's clearer radiance

plays.
Till through somestern and tock-embattled We reach at Instillfe's firm and level ways?

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital.... \$50:000

Patd in Capitat Buys and selis stocks and bonds; negotiates mmercial paper; reseives and executes rusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of erporations takes charge of property, sollects laxes.

Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. raid in Cupital abscribed and Guaranteed Capital 100,003 lability of Stockholders

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president. J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman tressurer. Directors:—A. U. Wymnn, J. H. Mitlard, J. I. Brown, Guy O. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thoma

L. Kimbali, George B. lake.